

BRITAIN SAFE FROM INVASION

CONCLUSION OF AN ENGLISH NAVAL EXPERT.

Reasons Why a Foreign Army Would Have Small Chance of Landing Still More Powerful Battleships Begin to England German Dreadnaughts.

LONDON, Jan. 27. Ever since a certain foreign Power obtained the complex designs of Britain's first Dreadnaught, it has been working hard to launch the British Admiralty has displayed an amount of secrecy over its naval shipbuilding that could not be surpassed even in Germany. The utmost precautions have been taken to guard the secrets of the two battleships, King George V. and Centurion, which were begun Monday. Only a very few privileged persons were present at the keel laying of these vessels, and press representatives and photographers were barred from the ceremony.

The King George V. is being constructed at the Portsmouth naval dockyard, and the Centurion at the Devonport naval dockyard. No details of their design are officially obtainable, nor have any, particularly of their dimensions been supplied, but enough is known of the vessels to give figures which will prove approximately correct.

The vessels are two of the first class battleships provided in the 1910-11 naval estimates. All of these ships have been ordered. They are as follows: King George V., Centurion, Ajax, Audacious and a battleship cruiser.

The first four will be sister-ships of the super-Dreadnaught type, and they will embody many important improvements upon vessels of the Orion class, their immediate predecessors, of which four are building for the navy. The following comparison of the King George V. with the Orion and the original Dreadnaught will show the great progress made in battleship construction since the birth of the Dreadnaught era.

King George V. Orion Dreadnaught. Length, feet 500 450 450. Displacement, tons 22,500 12,500 12,500. Main armament, 13.5 inch 12 inch 12 inch. Secondary armament, 4.7 inch 4.7 inch 4.7 inch. Torpedo tubes, 14 14 14. Broadside power, 24,000 12,000 12,000. Top speed, 21 knots 18 knots 18 knots. Range, 10,000 miles 10,000 miles 10,000 miles.

It will be seen that, judged by hitting capacity, the King George V. will be nearly twice as powerful as the Dreadnaught. The distribution of the armament is not yet known, but it is assumed that all the ten 13.5 inch twin barbettes will be on the center line, with the second and fourth so raised as to permit of a four gun fire ahead and astern. All ten can fire on the broadside with large arcs of fire. The 13.5 inch gun will fire a 1,250 pound shell.

The thickest armor of the original Dreadnaught was 11 inches of Krupp steel. The thickest armor of the King George V. and her sisters will be 12 inches of Simpson steel, which is greatly superior in its resisting power.

The original Dreadnaught carried five 13 inch torpedo tubes. The King George V. will have three tubes firing the 21 inch torpedo with a range of 7,000 yards. The contract for the fifth vessel of the 1910 programme, a battleship cruiser, has just been awarded to Messrs. Palmer & Jarrow. Her turbines will be built by the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Company, who constructed the turbines for the Orion as well as those for the Mauretania. The new battleship cruiser will be a mighty vessel, with engines more powerful than even those of the big "cunarders."

When the five ships of the 1910-11 programme are completed by the spring of 1912 the British navy will possess a total of twenty-five vessels of the Dreadnaught class as follows: Dreadnaughts—Ten armed with ten 12 inch guns. Broadside Cruisers—Four armed each with eight 12 inch guns. Super-Dreadnaughts—Eight armed each with ten 13.5 inch guns. Super-Dreadnaughts—Three armed each with eight 13.5 inch guns.

And in addition two Dreadnaught cruisers, each carrying 12 inch guns, are being built for Australia and New Zealand.

For purposes of comparison the state of the German navy may be set forth briefly as follows: Five Dreadnaughts, including the Nassau, Westfalen, Rheinland, Posen and the battleship cruiser Von der Tann. Four others are to be completed in the spring and summer of the present year, the Ostfriesland, Polendand, Thuringen and the battleship cruiser Moltke. These belong to the programme of 1909.

The 1909 programme includes four additional ships, the Oldenburg, launched last June, and the Ersatz Rheinland and Ersatz Hildebrand, and a battleship cruiser, H. which should have been launched by this time and cannot be delayed. They will be completed in the spring and autumn of 1912. At that date Germany will have thirteen Dreadnaughts ready to twenty or twenty-two British, including the colonial vessels.

In 1913 Germany will add four other vessels of the 1910 programme and in 1914 four more, which are to be ordered officially next April, making a total of twenty-four vessels of the Dreadnaught class. It is probable that Germany will have twenty-five Dreadnaughts completed, and there will be two colonial vessels if no further new ones are ordered.

Much discussion has arisen in London and Berlin over the publication of "Notes on the Risk of Invasion" of Great Britain, which, by permission of the British Board of Admiralty, are added as an appendix to the second edition, just issued, of "Compendium Service," by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.

These notes, which are signed "A. K. W.," are the work of Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Jellicoe, who was formerly Commander in Chief of the British fleet, and who was in command of the British fleet during the last November in the House of Commons on a motion of Lord Roberts, who was somewhat of a scare at the time.

It is a statement for that it will be almost necessary to prevent invasion, since the same disposition of the fleet is in preventing a large force of transports, from which nothing is more

POEMS WORTH READING.

Adventure.

Wherever search is, there her standard is set,
Her sea is set up in a flash of light;
She bids her reckless crew follow fast
To where the end of death or glory waits.

Far out at sea the long, long rollers run,
Above her head, yet turn them not aside;
White horses leaping in the desert sun,
To splash the foam of life and death on tide.

Stern, unrelenting, certain of demand,
She is the keeper of the great game, Chance;
She hides the strength of her steel-sheathed hand
Beneath the softness of the glove of Romance.

There is no place for weakness in her train,
She holds no room for those of sterner stuff;
And only those, the stubborn, fighting strain,
The brave heart, the hand that will not cry "Enough!"

The Little Ghost.
Richardson, Ighite, in the Spectator.
The stars began to peep,
The moon to show her face;
The little ghost came creeping,
And the little ghost came.

She heard the little ghost say,
And the little ghost came;
The stars began to peep,
The moon to show her face;
The little ghost came creeping,
And the little ghost came.

Oh, lightly sprang she up,
And the little ghost came;
The stars began to peep,
The moon to show her face;
The little ghost came creeping,
And the little ghost came.

At morning she came back,
And the little ghost came;
The stars began to peep,
The moon to show her face;
The little ghost came creeping,
And the little ghost came.

At night she came back,
And the little ghost came;
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

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Miss Eleanor Louise Lord has just been appointed dean ofoucher College, Baltimore, Md. She was graduated from Smith College in the class of '87.

Miss Anna F. Wellington has been elected a member of the council of the Association of Radcliffe College for a term of seven years from 1908. Miss Wellington is a Radcliffe graduate of the class of '01. Since her graduation she has been an active part in the organization of clubs in the Boston Trade School for Girls and has served on several committees of the college.

Miss Grace Shoe has been elected head of the Colorado State Teachers' Association. The meeting of the association this year is said to have been the largest in the history of the State, 2,500 members being enrolled. Miss Shoe was elected without opposition.

Miss Lucy Davis has just been appointed private secretary to Gov. Patterson of Tennessee. Miss Davis succeeds a man who resigned the secretaryship to become chief clerk of the State Senate.

Miss Eliza Orne Ropes and Miss Mary Pirham Ropes have given \$100,000 to the University of Cincinnati. The income of this fund is to be used for the establishment of a chair of comparative literature. While the lectures are primarily intended for the student body, they are offered to the citizens of Cincinnati as a part of the university's contribution to the general culture of the city.

The Rev. Florence Buck is the first woman to hold a pastorate in Alameda, Cal. She took charge of the First Unitarian Church of Alameda on New Year's morning. She is said to have had the largest congregation ever gathered in the church. She was formerly the pastor of the Unitarian Church in Palo Alto, Cal., and has preached also in Wisconsin and at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Worthington Miner has given the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association a new headquarters. The income of this fund is to be used for the establishment of a chair of comparative literature. While the lectures are primarily intended for the student body, they are offered to the citizens of Cincinnati as a part of the university's contribution to the general culture of the city.

Mrs. Alva V. Lafferty, one of the four women members of the Legislature of Colorado, made a stirring speech in which she urged the election of Representative George McLaughlin of Denver as Speaker. She also named the temporary chief clerk and also introduced resolution No. 1, informing the Senate and the Governor that the House was in session.

Miss Marian H. Jones of Hartford, Conn., has just been ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Staffordville. Miss Jones is a graduate of Smith College, class of '07. She is the first Smith graduate to become a minister and is the first woman to be ordained in Connecticut. At the services, charge to the new pastor was given by President Burton of Smith College. Since her graduation Miss Jones has devoted most of her time to mission work in New York city.

Mrs. Maude Park Wood, who has just returned from an extended trip through the Orient, in a recent speech in Boston said that only 1 per cent. of the world's population are Christians. According to Mrs. Wood there are three schools for girls in Pekin and three in Shanghai. Outside of these and missionary institutions there are only a few private schools.

Miss Emma Smith De Voe was elected president of the National Council of Women Voters, which held its first meeting last week in the parlors of Mrs. John Q. Mason of Tacoma, Wash. This organization is the result of a call from ex-Gov. Brady of Idaho to the Governors of the five equal suffrage States to form an association for the purpose of helping women in other sections of the country to get the ballot. Gov. Brady addressed the council, urging them to complete organization and telling them that they represented 400,000 enfranchised voters in the States of Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Colorado. Mrs. De Voe is the first vice-president, Mrs. Leona Cates of Idaho, recording secretary, Mrs. Peckham Knapp of Idaho, and Mrs. Frank S. Smith of Wyoming, treasurer, and Mrs. McMan of Utah, auditor. Miss Roberts of Idaho is said to have delivered one of the best speeches of the meeting.

The Rev. Margaret R. Barnard, pastor of the Congregational Church at Rowe, Mass., presided over the Connecticut Valley Unitarian Conference held at Miller's Falls recently. Miss Mabel L. Hughes has been appointed assistant to the Rev. Dr. George Luther Cady, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church at Upland, Mass. Mrs. Barnard for the last five years Miss Hughes served as local missionary and parish visitor for the Central, Trinity and Village Congregational churches in Dorchester, Mass. Miss Barnard is a graduate of the Massachusetts State Normal School, and has been a member of the First Church (Methodist Episcopal South) in Houston, Tex. Miss Barnard has been a member of the Board of Christian Education in the Congregational Church since 1902, and has served for two years as pastor's helper at Grace Church, Dallas.

Mrs. Mary Gola Bellamy was elected a member of the Wyoming House of Representatives from Albany county at recent elections. Albany county boasts of having chosen more women to office than any other county in the country. Besides Mrs. Bellamy, Miss Rose Bird was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mrs. Emma Bird was elected County Superintendent of Schools for the fourth time. Miss Thyrka Therkildsen was elected County Clerk and Mrs. Mary A. Garrow was re-elected Justice of the Peace. Many of the clerks of election, both in Laramie and in the rural precincts, were women, and they received the same pay as the men clerks.

Work of a Boy Scout.
The practical value of the Boy Scout movement has been made clear to a Providence policeman by two acts of helpfulness in a boy's life, a member of the local organization, recently figured.

WHEAT FROM THE TOMBS.

Seeds More Than 100 Years Old Can't Be Made to Grow.

Gain and Broc-Rousseau have studied both the germinating power and the digestive distastes of seeds of various ages, ranging from 2 to 3,000 years. The seeds were obtained from twelve botanical and archeological collections, and included seeds from ancient Peruvian tombs.

In general the distastes were preserved longer than the germinating power, but in no instance longer than 200 years, while no seed of more than 100 years old could be induced to germinate. Yet men of scientific education, says the Baker's Weekly, are alleged to have observed the germination of wheat found in the tombs of the Pharaohs. The distinguished Egyptologist Maspero, in a letter written to Prof. Griffin, explains the discrepancy as follows:

"A distinction must be made between experiments with seed purchased from natives purporting to come from ancient tombs and experiments with seeds which have been found in the tombs by experimenters, or have been obtained from trustworthy sources. In the former case the seed almost always germinates; in the latter it never does so to my knowledge."

The inference is obvious. The fallacy adulterate the ancient seed, which they sell with at least an equal quantity of new seed; the latter germinates and the former does not. I have found in tombs many seeds of wheat, barley, hemp, flax and other plants.

"Some of these seeds have been parched, others have been deposited in the tombs without any apparent preservation. Not a single seed of any of the three classes has germinated."

BEER ROUTS WHISKY.
Less Spirits Per Capita, but More Malt Liquors Than 60 Years Ago.
The official figures for the consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country show that the per capita consumption of spirits fell from 2.52 gallons in 1840 to 1.37 gallons in 1909.

Since the drinking of spirits is almost entirely confined to whiskey, rum, gin and brandy, it is apparent that the consumption of the liquors which contain the largest proportion of alcohol has been reduced about half.

If the figures for the closing decades of the eighteenth and early decades of the nineteenth centuries were available, says the Independent, they would show that there was even more "hard drinking" at this early period.

The consumption of wine has more than doubled since 1840, increasing from .29 to .70 gallons. A large part of this increase is due to the consumption of native wines.

When the per capita consumption of beer and ale is considered the greatest increase is apparent. This has increased from 1.36 gallons in 1840 to 10.07 gallons in 1909. To how great an extent this change is due to the German immigration, which first came to this country in large numbers about 1848, is of course, problematical. Many of the wine drinking races, like the Italians, after a brief residence in this country become consumers of beer.

Although there has been a great increase in the total consumption of intoxicants during the period from 1849 to 1909, there has been a corresponding decrease in the consumption of spirits containing a high percentage of alcohol to those containing a low percentage, and this is the one cause for encouragement.

No Toll Gates for Maryland.
From Popular Mechanics.
The sum of \$2,000,000 is to be set aside by the State of Maryland to free it of the antiquated toll gates that now obstruct traffic along some of the most important highways of the State if the plans of Gov. Crothers are adopted.

The proposal is that the present road in present form be increased to double its present proportions and a part of the additional be used to purchase the private lake rights in various counties. Maryland has some of the most magnificent roads in the country and many of these are over rights of way privately controlled, to traverse which every traveler must pay toll.

EASILY ATTAINED.

"I am determined to live in luxurious surroundings and eat and drink the best the land affords," said the frankly selfish man.

"That ought to be easily arranged," replied Miss Cayenne. "All you have to do is to get a situation as a butler."

INSTRUCTION.
Business Colleges.
For fifty years EASTMAN has been recognized by everybody everywhere as the best practical school for the education and place in paying positions over 1,000 young people each year.

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Advertisement for Eastman School of Business, featuring a portrait of a man and text about business education.

Advertisement for Ackard Commercial School, featuring a portrait of a man and text about commercial education.

Advertisement for Berkeley School, featuring a portrait of a man and text about preparatory education.